REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,488.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Ballantyne, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		Feb. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Tuticorin	16
„ Ratnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla	9	„ Galle	18
„ Goa	10	„ Nerapatam	21
„ Carwar	10	„ Madras	23
„ Mangalore	11	„ Coconada	25
„ Cannanore	12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Buddaghurry	12	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Gopaulpore	27
„ Calicut	13	„ Point Polmt	27
„ Beypore	13		March.
„ Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	2
„ Alleppy	15		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N.-Eastern districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSHIRE	5
„ Kurrachee	18	Arrive Fao	5
„ Guadur	19	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	21	„ Bahrein	7
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	25	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	27	„ Muscat	16
„ Kuweit	27	„ Guadur	18
„ Fao March	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSHIRE	2	„ BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P., nominal, will SAIL about 14th FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 Tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, about the 8th February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 26 days.

A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers to follow.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1819 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool £50
„ Suez £30
„ Malta £40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15			£4
Suez	36	22			8
Port Said	36	24			9
Alexandria	36	22	Winter.		9-10
Messina	50	34			14
Naples	50	34			14
Leghorn	50	34	Including		14
Genoa	50	34			14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35			14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE J. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About February 27th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Asbam, Commander.
March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table exclusive of Wines, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£10-0
To Port Said	£35	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£17-7

Children under 3 years of age, Fare; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	„ 3 8
Third Class	„ 1 8
Horses	„ 4 0
Carriages	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINSHAW NERRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th Feb., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched as above, calling at Colombo and Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 5th February 1873.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	500 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 „	500 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co Line of Canal Steamers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ERL KING, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Agents S.S. Erl King.

Bombay, 31st January 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. COLOMBO, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for my inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent S. S. Colombo.

5th February 1873.

BURLINGTON,
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

Quarterly Price List sent on receipt of business or professional card.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO SPORTSMEN.

J. and W. TOLLEY,
GUN MAKERS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE Undersigned beg to inform Sportsmen that they have now in Stock the following Weapons, which they are instructed to sell at a reduced rate in order to close the Consignment:—

Single Sporting Snider Rifle, 577 bore, to take Service Cartridges (complete), with fittings and other apparatus, No. 1,770	Rs. 122
Sporting Martini-Henry Rifle, 300 yards, No. 595, with Gun case and appurtenances	200
Best quality Central Fire Rifle, 12 gauge, sighted 50, 100, 150, 200 yards (complete), with Gun case, fittings, and other apparatus, No. 1,726	417

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Agents

JUST ARRIVED.

A SELECT Consignment of the following choice Italian Wines, of a delicious fruity flavour, and far superior to those of Bordeaux:—

BARBERA	at Rs. 15	per dozen.
BAROLO	„ 15	do.
GRIGNOLINO	„ 12	do.

Sample Bottle, price Rs. 1-4 Cash, can be had at our Godowns.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WOOL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the warehouse of Kessowjee Poonjee, at Oomercarry, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Fazulbhoy & Co.:—

2 Lots loose Wool, the contents of about 101 Bales.

25 per cent. Deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF SPELTER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Manockjee and Pestonjee, opposite to the Bonded Warehouse, at 2 o'clock P.M., the following Silesian Spelter.

On account and risk of Morarjee Natha, by order of Messrs. Manockjee and Pestonjee—

YTW / MWH } About 344 cwt. of Silesian Spelter.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chints, &c.

Also an Invoice of single and double Child Perambulators, fancy cakes of scented Soap, fancy cane-work and Waste Paper Baskets, Elkinton's Plate, a set of Spoons and Forks, Boxes ditto, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cruet Frame, Bread Basket, Travelling Viewing Camera, Photographic double and single Albums, 3 cases of brown Bar Soap, Cod liver Oil, Pills, few dozens Bottles of Sherry and Port Wine, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF MYRABOLLAMS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a Mandvee Bunder, Khan Bazaar, on account and risk of Premjee Runchoordass and by order of Thacker Dyal Poonja, in the Godown of Thacker Dyal Poonja—

262 Bags of Myrabollams (Hurdus.)

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MEDICAL ATTENDANT, for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Candidates are requested to apply to Dr. MACKENZIE, J. J. Hospital, to whom copies of qualification are to be forwarded.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ELLEN BATES, Jones, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 6th February 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR 130 MEDIUM-SIZED WAGONS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 130 medium-sized WAGONS, the iron work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shewn to the applicant.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon, delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Medium-sized Wagons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 4,000, as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th February 1873.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G.'S LINIMENT.

The enormous demand for this remedy, and the number of testimonials to its efficacy as a cure for

Mange and all Skin Diseases
in
Horses, Cattle, and Dogs,

prove that it is indispensable to all Owners of Animals.

It is now universally used throughout the Bombay Presidency and in many other parts of India.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
Per dozen, at Wholesale Rates.

SOLE PREPARERS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET,

Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in its TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND COMPANY.

LONDON PRICES.

MESSRS. DeCRUZ, CORREYA AND Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.

CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.

PIANOS tuned and repaired.

FURNITURE repaired and polished.

Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.

All Orders promptly attended to, 300 Grant Road, near London Hotel.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,
Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

HOTELS.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMER APIS,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	35
NEROBERGER	„ „	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„ „	32
Do.	„ pints	17
RAUENTHALER	„ quarts	32
RUDESHEIMER	„ „	24
Do.	„ pints	13
NIERSTEINER	„ quarts	21
BODENHEIMER	„ „	18
WALPOHZHEIMER (Red)	„ „	18
GEISENHEIMER	„ „	18
Do.	„ pints	10
RIESLING	„ quarts	15

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.
10 „ „ 10 „

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal, GERMAN WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rhidms. per doz.	quarts	40	
Do. do.	„	pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vanban Freres	„	quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	„	pints	16

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	„ „	24
SAVIGNY	„ „	20
BEAUNE	„ „	16
CHABLIS	„ „	18

CLARET.
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	quarts	16
St. JULIEN do. do.	„	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	quarts	21

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.
10 „ „ „ 10 „

Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz. Rs.	24
Do. „ Green Label	„ „	27

10 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.

For Special Price List apply to

J. NEUBERG.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market,
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

!!! NOTICE !!!

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION
WILL BE
CLOSED
FOR THE
SEASON
ON
SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY
22ND.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.,
can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
Manilla, Cocoanada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatan Paste and Madras Sauce:
Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
LUNCHEON BASKETS;
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT
TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS
AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaus	12	8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do		27 0	or „	to		Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks	28	0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to 45 0	Best Solid Leather	52	0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8	to 17 8	Extra Size do.	75	0	Paper Collars Doz.	1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0	to 23 0	Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8	to 24 0	Linen do. „	6 0
Pyjamas per doz.		16 8	Cash Bags		6 12	Cotton Sox „	9 8
Oxford Shirts	„	36 0	Courier Bags		6 8	Warm Merino „	15 8
White do	„	22 8	Money Belts		3 8		5 0
Best Printed	„	22 8	Sovereign Boxes		4 0		to
Best Flannel	„	49 0	Soiled Linen Bags		4 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	18 0
Silk and Wool	„	64 0	Sponge Bags		2 0	Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Under Vests	14 0	to 31 0	Hat Brushes		3 8		to
Do Pants	26 0	to 31 0	Air Pillows		1 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0
Towels	„	4 12	Travelling Pillows		6 0		to
Pillow Cases Each		1 8	Rug Straps		2 0		13 8
Sheets Per pair		9 8	Lock Straps		2 0		to
Cardigan Jackets		9 8	Waterproof Coats		15 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0
Bathing Drawer		2 0	Travelling Caps		3 8		to
						Blankets Each	30 0
							11 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DESCHAMPS & CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS IN THE
QLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
NEXT TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THEY have on hand a great variety of their Furniture expressly made for this climates

Drawing-room, Sitting-room, and Boudoir Furniture. All description of Sofas and Couches, Tête-a-tête, Vis-a-vis and Ottomans, and a great variety of comfortable and elegant Easy Chairs, fancy and light Chairs.

Round Tables, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa and Occasional Tables, Corner Shelves, Etageries, and Teapoys with or without marble tops.

Davenports, Card and Chess Tables, Canterburies, Music Racks and Stands, Revolving Piano Stools, Portfolios, Work Tables, Flower Stands, and Drawing-room Writing Tables.

D. & Co. make Furniture for Churches, of which they have a variety of designs. St. George's Cathedral, Madras, was furnished by them; also a number of Churches in that Presidency.

They have designs of Furniture for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and Offices, and Camp Furniture, which will be sent on application with estimates.

Dining-room Tables, Sideboards, and Dinner Waggons, Chairs and Arm-chairs, diamond-caned; also Folding Camp Tables and Chairs.

Furniture for the Bed-room and Dining-room. Cots with or without springs, Dressing Tables, Wash-hand Stands with one or two Basins and marble tops, Almirahs with Shelves, also with Dress Pegs, Chest of Drawers in two parts, Toilet and Cheval Glasses.

Billiard Tables, with Slate tops, India-rubber cushions, scroll legs, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have always on hand spare materials for repairing Billiards; also Pools, Pyramid Balls, Cue Rest, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets, Club and Cavendish patterns, specially made for India.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 270 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application without charge.

D. & Co.'s well known Punkahs, in general use in Southern India, are constructed in various ornamental patterns, and are most efficient in cooling rooms.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Poona, make them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

Bombay, January 1873.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Bank of Bombay shares declining. Spinning shares dull and Press shares steady. Government paper flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
10,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
32,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	10%	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ren. Issue	230
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,225
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
13,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	£19·3·0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	253xd.
.....	£20	19·1·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	19·10·7	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	80p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,620
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	930
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,350
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,015 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	100p.a.	Oriental	2,880
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	150p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	290
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
250	9,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,450
152	8,500	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
300	2,000	all	300	Fort Press Co.	7,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	905
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Fresnel Press Co	725
2	6,000	5,000	225 p.a.	Hyderabad Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,450	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	960
200	400	350	225 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	612½
200	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	125 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	515
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
152	2,000	all	Nill	Timevelly Press Co.	825
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	800	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
50,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
1,000	50	all	12 p.a.	Mechanics Bd'ng Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.a.	Treacher & Co	455
1,000	250	all	40 p.a.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Rs. 11 9/32 to 11 33d.
Do.	do. do.	Rs. 11 1/16d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do.	do. Rs. 11 7/16d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. Rs. 11 3/16d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do.	do. Rs. 11½d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. Rs. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do.	do. 99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do.	do. 224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	223½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very quiet, and prices of some kinds of Grey Goods show a downward tendency. The following are our closing quotations :—

Gr	ngs	40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 0	to Rs. 4 5 0	
„	„	40	39	7	„ 4 12 6	to „ 4 13 6	
„	„	40	39	8½	„ 5 10 0	to „ 5 11 0	
„	„	45	39	7	„ 5 2 0	to „ 5 3 0	
„	„	45	39	8	„ 5 12 6	to „ 5 13 6	
„Madʼpollam		38	24	3	„ 2 2 9	to „ 2 3 3	
„	„	50	24	3½	„ 3 12 0	to „ 3 13 0	
„ Printed		36	30	3	„ 2 6 6		

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings			40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 0	
1,000	„	„	40	39	6	„ 4 4 6	
500	„	„	(fine) 40	39	7	„ 4 13 6	
500	„	„	(„) 40	39	8½	„ 5 13 0	
500	„	„	(„) 45	39	7	„ 5 3 0	
4,650	„	„Madʼpollam	(„) 22	24	3	„ 2 3 6	

COTTON.

The market closed dull, with a decline of Rs. 2 per candy. Our closing figures are as follows :—

New Comrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 238	to Rs. 240
„ Akote „	at „ 243	to „ 244
„ Broach „	at „ 272	to „ 274
„ Hingunghaut „	at „ 282	to „ 284
„ Dholleruh (May delivery)	at „ 232	to „ 233

The following purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New	Akote	Rd. (Ready)	at Rs. 232	
25 „	„	Hingunghaut	„ at „ 284	
50 „	„	Julgaum	„ at „ 35	
10 „	„	Nugger	„ at „ 241	
15 „	„	Cutch	„ at „ 225	
10 „	„	Bhownugger	„ at „ 238	

METALS.

The market remains generally unchanged, but there rules a more active demand for iron. The following sale is reported :—

1,440 cwts. Yellow Metals Brassiers ..... at Rs. 43½ per cwt.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t, nominal.	
	Wooden Ships „	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.	
	Myrabolam & Oil-bills	£2 5s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£3 5s.	
Trieste		£3 5s.	
Liverpool		£3 10s.	
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Feb. 3.
6	Ellen Bates	Nacoda	Calcutta, Jan 9.
	M. A. C. Bux	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Rustom (s)	Read	Coast and Goa.

The Veera Luchmy, Marks, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.
Ship Elizabeth, to Gopaulpore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2 Star of India ..... Colombo.
3 Godavery F. S. ..... Galle.
Khedive (s) ..... Calcutta.

Feb. DEPARTURE.
3 Godavery F. S. ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s, 2 cases hardware, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Como, s, 8 cases oilmanstores, A. C. Hyderbhoy.
Stirling, s, 2 cases gilt moulding, A. Jeevabhoy.
Orlando, s, 1 case champagne, P. Framjee & Co. ; 22 cases oilmanstores, 17 cases iron chests, and 2 cases cutlery, E. L. S. & F. Agency.
Kingston, s, 1 cask wine, Donald Graham ; 5 bundles iron hooks, Soonderdass Mooljee.
Mofussilite, 1 case gilt moulding, H. F. Soares.
Bagdad, s, 5 casks earthenware, Thacker, Vining & Co.
Walamo, s, 50 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Palermo, s, 30 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 4 bales hides, Allybhoy Janmahomed.
Lady Allan, 50 bales cotton, Dawomull Sochanund.
Norah Greame, 200 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co. ; 78 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha.
Timor, s, 50 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten ; 153 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Eduljee Framjee & Co. ; 143 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 34 bales wool, Jaitha Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Varsi ; 25 bales wool, Bidinjee Canjee ; 300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 10 bales wool, Jaitha Varsi.
South Tyne, s, 750 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co. ; 300 bags wheat, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 62 bales cotton, N. Moolchand.
Celia, s, 29 bales wool, Vuscanjee Dewchund ; 119 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 30 bales cotton, Cunsoljee Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, G. Vejishunker ; 140 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 30 bales wool, Ramdass Vesonjee.
Hutton, s, 500 packages myrabollams, Persoo Natha.
Orlando, s, 25 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 100 bundles nux vomica and 400 bundles gall, Premjee Ranchoerdass ; 165 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co. ; 7 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Redewater, s, 800 packages myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwalla ; 225 cwts coir yarn, Nusserwanjee Jehangir ; 686 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Timave, s, 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company ; 67 bales cotton, Gopaljee Runchord ; 100 bales cotton, Cursondass Narrenjee.
Erl King, s, 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 50 tons iron bails, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy ; 1,500 bags wheat, and 76 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, W. and H. Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, s, 11 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 8 cases fishmaws, R. Allroza ; 10 cases fishmaws S. Khakey ; 80 cases do., Lodhabhoy Khakey.
Clifford, s, 5 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 160 cwts, horns, Dawood Mahomed ; 76 bags gallnuts, David Sassoon & Co. ; 50 bundles cowdas, and 7 boxes sloes, Currimbhoy Hoosen ; 463 bags saltpetre, A. R. S. Mahomed ; 101 bags saltpetre, H. B. Jerjeebhoy ; 27½ cwts. horns H. M. Husk ; 24 bales skins, Joosubbhoy Hassum & Co. ; 21 cases peacock feathers, and 29 cases blood stone, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed ; 202 packages coffee, Haje Abdalar Hajee Tuleb.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis, s, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co. ; 1 bale hide, W. Nicol and Co.
Cathay, s, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cathay, s, 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay, s, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Apis, s, 18 pots rose oil, S. H. Bogdadee.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay, s, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cathay, s, 50 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore, s, 1 bundle shawl, H. Z. Abadie.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 45 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws Ludha Dewjee ; 49 cwts sandalwood, Nursee, Kessowjee & Co. ; 56 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 16 cases olibanum, Currimbhoy Heerjee ; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon ; 77 bales cotton, Dhunsaj Chocnilall ; 31 chests opium, E. J. Abram ; 80½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 28 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 50 bales cotton, H. John Mahomed Abdool Khaluck ; 40 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 404 chests opium, Jairaj Pershbhoy ; 28 bales cotton, Motilall Ruths ; 13 bales cotton, Chagla Datoo ; 80 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata & Co. ; 75 cases broken glass, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 20 chests opium, Shreeram Dowlutram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 15 chests opium, Nensook Mooltanchund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Cole, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bangalore.
Hulseberg, Staff Surgeon, Medical, on duty, from Aden.

FEBRUARY 6.

Cunningham, Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kohat.
Peile, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Mallegaum.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G. G. O. No. 588, dated 21st Aug. 1872, is cancelled, and Lt.-Col. W. C. Parr, S. C., Political Supt. Pahlunpore, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, commencing from the date of embarkation.

Capt. A. F. Broome, Beng. Infty., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Capt. J. M. Boyd, S. C., Qr. Mr. 2nd (Grenadier) Regt. N. I., having been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Commsst. Dept., that officer is attached to that Department until further orders.

Capt. E. Meckler, Genl. List, has been appointed to act as Asst. Political Agent, Mekran Coast, during the absence of Capt. Miles, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for the periods specified :—

Surg. H. J. Crane, Civil Surg. Surat, for two years, from the date of departure in April next.

Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield, S. C., Adjt., Deolee Irregular Force, for one year, from date of departure in March next.

Consequent on the return of Major A. M. Shewell, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., first class, from sick leave, the following reversion is made in the Commst. Depart., to have effect from 2 th January 1873 :—

Capt. T. W. Sanders, Acting Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., first class, to be Acting Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., second class

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Parr and Col. R. Phayre, C. B., re pectively delivered over and received charge of the Pahlunpore Superintendency on the 25th ult., before office hours.

Mr. J. B. Peile, C. S., received charge of the Kattywar Political Agency from Col. C. W. Walker on the 29th ult., after office hours.

Capt. G. G. Mayne and Col. C. W. Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the Supt. H. H the Gaekwar's Contingent, and Asst. Resident, Umreily, on the 29th ult., after office hours.

Capt. Walter P. Walshe has been appointed by the Hon. the Govr. in Council to act as Supt. of the House of Correction and Govt. of the Work-house during the absence of Maj. Raitt, or until further orders.

Messrs. Madhowrao Vittul Goray and Ganesh Jyram Dhopatkur are appointed Public Prosecutors respectively in the Sessions Judge's Court and Asst. Sessions Judge's Court at Rutnagherry.

Mr. G. Ayerst to act as Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sections 37 of Act X. of 1872, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Evezard, Cantonment Mag. of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Mag. of the first class in the Poona District, and is placed in Magisterial charge of the villages of Ghorpoorie and Wanowrie.

Under the provisions of the same section, Col. W. S. Jones, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class in the Ahmednuggur District, and is placed in Magisterial charge of the town of Bhingar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Andre's appointment as Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Kullaghee is cancelled, and he is again appointed Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Tanna.

Mr. G. G. Turner to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Surat.

The appointment of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot to be Supernumerary Asst to the Collr. of Colabe, published at page 50 of the *Government Gazette* of the 16th ult., is cancelled, and he will continue, until further orders, to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. F. Woodburn to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Surat.

Mr. E. C. Ozanne to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Satara.

Mr. C. E. Lawson to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Shalapore.

Mr. A. D. Pollen to be Asst. to the Collr. of Khandeish.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. B. Boyle, Dpty Supt., Rev Survey and Assessment, General, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the Govr. on Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Engineering Establishment :—

To be Assistant Engineers, First Grade.—Mr. E. H. Hallum, Mr. R. J. Shannon, and Mr. C. B. Braham.

To be Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.—Mr. H F. Marrecco.

To be Assistant Engineer, Third Grade.—Mr. C. Brereton.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to direct that the Public Works duties at Jacobabad, and on the Upper Sind Frontier, shall form a separate Executive charge.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment :—

To be Executive Engineer, First Grade—Major W. M. Ducat, R. E.

To be Executive Engineer, Second Grade—Mr. W. S. Howard.

To be Executive Engineers, Third Grade, Major B. H. Mathew, R.E., Capt. R. G. Thorold, R.E., Capt. J. Grierson, Staff Corps, Lieut. R. T. Frere, R.E., and Lieut. W. H. Haydon, R. E.

To be Executive Engineers, Fourth Grade.—Mr. J. Tate, Mr. E. G. Davies, Mr. Rutherford, and Lieut S. C. Turner, R.E.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.—Mr. J. Young.

Lieut.-Col. D. Thomson, R.E., received charge of the office of the Exec. Engr., Nassick, from Lt. J. Clabby, on the forenoon of the 18th January 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, B.A., Chaplain of Neemuch, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Igutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and these from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Poona, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnaghery	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Seinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Post-ge on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolah 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are informed that INVITATION CARDS for the OPENING CRUISE of this SEASON will be ISSUED on application up to 10 o'clock P.M. TO-DAY, FRIDAY, but not later. Gentlemen and Ladies who have received Invitations, and who have not already done so, are respectfully requested to return the printed reply enclosed to-morrow so as to reach its destination not later than 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, when the list will close, to allow of the arrangements being completed.

Full information relative to the embarkation of the whole party will appear in the Tuesday morning's papers.

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th February 1873.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

PHANTASMAGORIA should ask the C. D. Officers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROGERS—December 20th, at London, Captain W. G. Rogers, aged 33.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CANDY—BOWHILL—February 4th, at Akola, West Berar, by the Rev. W. Hooper, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, R. E. Candy, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Bowhill, C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals, Central India.

OTHER PRE-IDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLYTER—January 26th, at Aurah, Shahabad, the wife of James A. Flyter, Esq., of the Opium Department, of a daughter.

PEAKE—February 1st, at Kalka, the wife of W. R. Peake, Esq., of a son.

TROTTER—January 22nd, at Tezpore, Assam, the wife of W. Frank Trotter, Esq., B. S. C., of a son.

WHEELER—January 31st, at Chakrata, the wife of Major G. Wheeler, of a son.

DEATH.

PORTER—February 3d, at Allahabad, Atwell, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Porter, aged 20 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1873.

WE beg leave to call attention to a letter on the Carwar Railway which will be found in another column, in one of our "Notes of the Day." The value and good sense of that letter can hardly be over-estimated, and we doubt not it will attract the attention of the Viceroy and his advisers, whatever effect it may have on the timber-headed Government of Bombay into which all the surgeons in the Presidency could hardly succeed in introducing an idea. In our article of yesterday we spoke of Messrs. Forde and Shaw, who are identified with the interests of the projected railway, as the only Civil Engineers who were examined by the committee. In saying so we did not at all lose sight of the valuable evidence of Mr. LeMesurier, which we have done the honour of selecting for presentation to our readers, it being really almost the only evidence of any importance which the committee took ; but the truth is we were unaware that Mr. LeMesurier, who is now the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, has himself been a Civil Engineer. As he is out of that line now, however, our assertion still substantially holds good that the only Engineers examined were Messrs. Forde and Shaw, who were bound to back up the Carwar Railway project.

THE prospects open to educated natives in this country are at so low an ebb, that the question has by very dint of reason forced itself upon them as to what the community of intellectual Hindus are to do to secure the kind of living for which the schoolmaster has trained them. Evidently this is a problem, the determination of which does not concern the son so much as it does the father, for in nine cases out of ten, lads, at the age when they must make their selection of a mode of life, have no settled tendencies of any kind, and the prevailing fashion with natives of letting their children choose for themselves is practically a bad piece of "intellectual indolence." It is quite clear that they do not know how to *choose*. The law of selection with them is based on a preconceived theory, that scholarship is at a premium and a collegiate education is a passport at once to means and fame. Practically they seem to be ignorant of those necessary elements that will make their future lives comparatively successful, and of the hazard they now run in being non-suited in the struggle for place and appointments, under Government, with a large money value attached to them. They have, in the main, no defined notions of what work is ; of their own powers they have no just estimate, whereby to tell what they can do and what they cannot do. And as for their judgment, they are deplorably at fault when they come to decide as to the walks in life that will improve and elevate them and establish them in the ranks Providence intended them to fill. Financially they do not inquire as to what will eventually give them the cash they will always require, inasmuch as they never bestow apparently a thought on the relation subsisting between their selected work and themselves, and whether it will best suit their special idiosyncracies. Such is the gist of the reasons that underly the incontrovertible unsuccess that now clings pertinaciously to the aspirations and efforts of Hindu youths who, in a very unwise way, affect to be classed among the numbers of that genus known as 'rising.' Most of the educated Hindu youths belong to a middle-class ; sons of respectable *bourgeoise* ; of families that possess no great store of wealth : many are sons of artizans and farmers, and so forth, and it is to such a conglomerate, who desire literally to out-Herod, if not to equal, the rest of their countrymen, born in a higher sphere, that our remarks apply ; and if the *paterfamilias* of such a household, throwing aside the dazzle and witchery which college and high-school education possess for him in the interests of his son, will bring his speculative tendencies to bear for awhile, patiently and calmly, on the philosophy of what we have advanced, he will admit the reasonableness of our arguments. However, it must be borne in mind that we do not mean to affirm that there should be no education for the middle-class ; they need an education suitable to the *status* they hold, and will hold in the future, and that will befit them, speaking tritely, to rub shoulders with the world without losing their gloss or even dimming their own humble prestige. But as matters stand—and natives themselves must acknowledge it in a spirit of candour and truth—there has been overspread broadcast over the country, too much intellectual food, of a *kind* and *description* utterly unsuited to the masses, which, stimulating its recipients to an abnormal degree,

MILITARY ITEMS.

We learn by special telegraf that General E. B. Johnson, R.A., Horse Guards, is appointed Quarter Master General in India, Colonel Roberts to officiate till his arrival.

The Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Government of India, has directed the discontinuance of undress overalls as an article of uniform for British officers of Bengal Cavalry.

The Battery of Artillery stationed at Bareilly has gone out to Kicha, on the borders of the Terai, for ball-practice. It will be away from cantonments for a month or six weeks. Captain O'Conner is in command.

It has been decided that the 23rd Regiment of Pioneers, which was ordered in the annual relief to Agra, shall proceed to Jhelum instead, and that the 36th Native Infantry, originally ordered to Jhelum, shall proceed to Agra. Both these regiments are at present at the Camp of Exercise.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

LAWRENCEPORE, 6TH FEB., 6-53 P.M.

The position of attack at 4 o'clock to-day was as follows:—Colonel Payn's Brigade, supported by Colonel Brownlow's, is at Kolian engaged with right defence. The remainder of General Macdonnell's division is at Goorhun. In defence, Colonel Ross' Brigade, supported by Colonel McPherson's, which is withdrawn from left, is at Koliam. Cavalry are in reserve south of Hassan Abdul.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

30TH JANUARY 1873.

Things did not come off to-day as anticipated yesterday. Instead of General Tombs' force advancing on to the line of earthworks which had been prepared for them, the whole of the attacking force, barring the cavalry, was massed over to the right; not, however, from fear of the intrenched position, which somehow or other Sir H. Tombs ascertained to have been evacuated at 8 P.M. yesterday. After an examination of the ground that General Macdonnell had to hold, it was evident that the erection of this advanced line of defence must have been instigated by some wild strategist, as, although very strong, any infantry once turned out of it must have fallen an easy prey to the attacking force, there being a clear bit of open for nearly a mile and a half in extent before the next favourable standing-point could have been gained. The only way in which it would have been feasible to have held such an advanced post would have been by dismounted dragoons. A few squadrons armed with breechloaders might have made a great show, and when they had drawn on the attack, mount and away. But this is perhaps a little in advance of the ideas of the age.

Sir Henry Tombs evidently did not care to tempt Providence in his immediate front, so altered his whole plan of attack. His Cavalry Brigade he allowed to remain on his left flank to make a show and engage anybody that chose to oppose them, and moving the whole of the remainder of his force to his right went in for a turning movement—his Brigades being disposed as follows:—Sir Charles Brownlow's brigade was sent to occupy the high hills which command Fort Attock from its last side, and, if possible, make it too hot for the garrison. Of the whereabouts or the doings of this Brigade nothing was known in General Tombs' camp at 4 P.M. when the day's work was by order over.

Certainly, it was most difficult to keep up communication amongst the hills, but a better attempt should have been made with signallers—the latter individuals are very often great guides to the enemy, as the waving flag is spied alike by friend and foe, and even if the messages are not made out by the latter, the very fact of the position of the signal stations is some sort of guide as to the probable situation of position held by the enemy.

Colonel Macpherson's Infantry Brigade was sent from Haji Saah near the grand trunk road, where it was encamped last night, through the lower hills, making the village of Dukner, some five miles off, their point of attack, as there was good reason to believe it was likely to be occupied by the defenders. At 2-30 P.M. a most wonderful surprise was effected. Dukner was held by the 36th Foot, who having seen the 15th Sikhs, one of the regiments of their own Brigade, advance into the hill ahead of them, took it for granted they were well protected and piled arms and fell out, when the "Jabberwock with eyes of flame" appeared over the crest of the hill, which is just above the village, and before the 36th had time to unpile arms, a volley was fired into them by the advanced parties of the 55th Foot, the 14th Sikhs, and the 25th Punjab Native Infantry; and, to make it more uncomfortable for them, two more of General Tombs' Brigades under Colonels Ross and Pond came up simultaneously on their flank, having skirted the hills from Gondul, so notwithstanding the 22nd P. N. I. having been sent up in support of the 36th Foot, both regiments were declared by the umpires out of action, much to the chagrin of officers and men, as the whole thing was such a wholesale sell;—they had seen the advance from a distance, but had taken it for granted it was their own friends falling back. The fortune of war was against them, and the Commander-in-Chief being on the ground, and concurring in the umpire's opinion, there was no appeal. The result as regards General Tombs' advance was all he could wish. He turned the enemy out of one of their strongest positions, or rather by the dashing nature of his turning movement forced them back by getting in rear of their position without any considerable loss to himself. It is amusing seeing the deep laid plans of the defenders on these occasions being utterly trifled with—for instance there was Col. Rothney, with a beautiful Brigade consisting of the 60th Rifles and two Sikh regiments in a line of rifle pits, commanding a "splendid natural glacis," as an enthusiastic tactician described it, with gun pits and everything according to Cocker; all that was required being a confiding antagonist to run his head against them. Sir Henry Tombs, however, possibly from "the depths of his inner consciousness," divined he might do better by forcing the running than by letting the opposition stable make it for him, and his tactics were certainly most successful, his only weakness being his entire ignorance of the proceedings of Sir Chas. Brownlow's force. In this, however, he was not singular, as General Macdonnell was equally in the dark as to the whereabouts of the Brigade under Colonel Hume, whom he had sent out to counter say possible attempt to turn his left *via* the hills. If they did not return to their divisional head-quarters they must have bivouacked on the bleak hill sides, as their respective Thugs had no idea where to send their carriage. Down in the direction of the equator, as you good people are, you can hardly realize what a piercing wind can blow across these misty mountain tops in the month of January; but the sensation of the bivouacked are unenviable. With the exception, therefore, of these wanderers amongst the mountains; the "sweet anxieties" of the opposing bodies; the relative positions of the forces are at present as follows:—General Tombs' force, consisting of—1st, three Infantry Brigades massed a Dukner about three and a half miles from the bridge-head at Mandorea over the Indus, which latter if commanded from within 1,500 yards decides the victory in Sir Henry's favour; 2nd, one Infantry Brigade under Sir Charles Brownlow *supposed* to be commanding Fort Attock; 3rd, the Guide Cavalry and two Horse Artillery guns on the grand trunk road to hold the fort in check in that direction; 4th, the whole of General Tombs' Cavalry, consisting of 4th Hussars, 10th and 15th Bengal Cavalry, and 1st Punjab Cavalry, detached altogether independently on the left under Colonel Gough, V.C., have forced back the right of the defence, consisting of the 5th Lancers, and 5th and 16th Bengal Cavalry.

And now for General Macdonnell's dispositions:—1st, commencing from his right, the Cavalry Brigade not coming to force a fire with the enemy, being a few squadrons weaker, contented themselves with *pretending* to be plucky, and as soon as Colonel Gough's Brigade responded, they retired. This was repeated till the attack had got under fire of the Field Battery of Brigadier-General Payne's Brigade, which brought Colonel Gough to a temporary stand-still.

However, at 3-30 P.M., the Cavalry Brigade of the defence retired to Dher, a village about a mile from the bridge over the Indus, accompanied by Brigadier-General Payne's Brigade, and the rest of General Macdonnell's Division is massed at the village of Yaha, about 1¼ mile from the bridge, with the exception of the attack garrison and the troops in the hills, and so matters stand at present. General Tombs has got some nasty ground to go over before he can attain his object to-morrow—ugly ravines on the right of the attack, and an open line of downs over which an approach is hardly practicable on the left. It will require the full staff of umpires, one to at least each battalion, and by 2 P.M. something ought to be decided.

There is a rumour of rather promiscuous stone-throwing between two contending native corps. These wild men from the Khyber forget they are disciplined soldiers, and get out of hand when they come to close quarters, and there being a sort of rivalry between the frontier force regiments and the others, something much worse than "town against gown" eventuates. A doctor rode up and wanted to know where he could get doolies for twenty seriously wounded men, describing some as having received nasty gashes across their faces. British officers cannot be ubiquitous, especially under the present organization of half a dozen at an outside average to each corps, so it is difficult to check these little outbursts of feeling in broken ground. It is to be deplored of course, but it is perhaps satisfactory to know that rivalry is sufficient to make our faithful allies pound each other freely if the exigencies of the service should ever unfortunately require us to call upon them to do so.

I will let you know the issue of the manœuvres by telegraph as to-morrow will conclude the first play on the D.

31ST JANUARY.

A heavy fall of rain last night, and a threatening dirty-looking morning, induced the Commander-in-Chief to order a cessation of hostilities to-day. His Excellency rode round General Macdonnell's position this afternoon, crossing the Indus by the new bridge of boats at Mundoria, constructed by the Engineers; riding up the right bank of the river to Attock, he inspected the points held by Sir Charles Brownlow's and Colonel Hume's brigades, on the attacking and defending sides respectively, which are within three-quarters of a mile of the fort. Lord Napier then returned to the head quarters camp on the grand trunk road, having made a circuit of about twenty miles.

General Macdonnell has gone in for making most elaborate defences at his last standing point, protecting the bridge of boats seven miles down the Indus at Mundoria, but his pet redoubt, most perfectly constructed, with embrasures lined with sand-bags, has been ordered to be abandoned, as he had mounted thereon four 40-pounder guns of the Elephant Battery, which, according to the programme, were only to be used in holding Attock and the bridge over the Indus on the Peshawar road. It was melancholy to see such a lovely position evacuated, as it commanded the whole country side, but it was decided that General Macdonnell had not been authorized in bringing the big guns away from Attock.

General Macdonnell has now two Infantry Brigades and a Cavalry Brigade under Brigadier-General Payn, C.B., Col. Rothney, C.S.I., and Col. Palliser, C.B., all massed within rifle range of the new bridge at Mundoria. His position is approached by the almost dry bed of a stream, by which the defenders seem to take it for granted. General Tombs' force will advance, and have got batteries and earthworks at various points commanding it; but so far Sir Henry has shown a disinclination to meet the views of his opponents, so it will be surprising if he reverses his usual tactics to morrow. However, if well held, General Macdonnell's position is a terribly strong one, and it will be interesting to see what his adversary's plan of attack will be. Regarding conjectures is profitless, but protected as the defences are by the River Indus on their left flank, and the ground to the front and right being completely commanded by these batteries, it strikes one as if it would take three times the force General Tombs has at his disposal to turn a real enemy out, if the latter meant to stubbornly hold on. However, everything having so far gone in favour of the attackers, their spirits are high, while the Russians are proportionably depressed, so, moral force being to physical as three to one, there is no saying what may happen on the morrow. The 36th Regiment, six companies of which were put out of action after the thrashing they got at the village of Dukner yesterday, look on themselves as heroes, patriots, and martyrs; as they consider that although swept away from "this ere wale" as Mrs. Gamp would say, yet by their noble self-sacrifice they arrested the whole of the advance. This is another way of looking at it from the light in which the attacking force regard it. A contented mind is a fund of wealth, and it would be a pity if one of the best regiments at the Camp of Exercise were allowed to get disgusted; and they certain were very sore yesterday evening.

Just before time was called at 4 P.M., there was rather an exciting cavalry engagement on the left attack, between Colonel Gough's and Colonel Palliser's Brigades. Brigadier-General Payn's Infantry Brigade, the right of the defence, were retiring to take up their final position with the rest of General Macdonnell's division as described above, covered by Colonel Palliser's Cavalry Brigade, the skirmishers of which latter were dodging backwards and forwards before the skirmishers of Colonel Gough's Brigade, Colonel Palliser having been requested by General Payn to endeavour to secure as advanced a line as possible before fighting time was up, his skirmishers, supported by a troop, made a stand, seeing which Colonel Gough sent forward a squadron in support of his advance, on which Col. Palliser sent a regiment, the 5th Bengal Cavalry, to oppose them, seeing which the 16th Bengal Cavalry, without waiting for orders, also advanced, and Col. Palliser, omitting to send back orders to his third regiment, the 5th Lancers, to support, or taking for granted they would see what was up and come on, a general advance was made, when from behind a dip appeared eight squadrons of Colonel Gough's Brigade, consisting of the 10th Bengal Lancers, the 15th Bengal Cavalry, and 1st Punjab Cavalry. There was nothing for Colonel Palliser having committed himself, but to either skedaddle incontinently or repeat the performance of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. He chose the latter course, and the result was a *melee*, the 16th Bengal Cavalry and its opposing regiment getting mixed up and, *pro tem*, things were nasty. Excited sowars pulling each other's puggries off, and playing old Harry generally. Umpires being present, as soon as the excited horsemen could be sorted, it was decided that Colonel Palliser's Brigade having no support—the 5th Lancers having remained dismounted in the offing quite out of it—were worsted, although their charge was better delivered than that of Colonel Gough's Cavalry, to which they were likewise much inferior, it being a case of ten squadrons of Gough's to six of Palliser's, so the latter was ordered to retire 2,000 yards, which finished the day's business, as far as that part of the battlefield was concerned.

There was another incident which I alluded to in my letter of yesterday—the stone-throwing—which the Commander-in-Chief seems determined to know more about. It appears that the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment of Native Infantry, belonging to one of General Macdonnell's Brigades, captured an officer, when the Punjab regiments of the opposition attempted a rescue. The whole thing occurred amongst the hills, in a wild isolated spot, and the contending parties handled each other uncommonly roughly; but as there is a court of enquiry sitting on the whole business, it is better not to dilate on the unfortunate occurrence till the rights and wrongs of the matter are elucidated. There was also a court of enquiry to-day on the cavalry scrimmage. One hundred yards is the prescribed distance for opposing bodies when meeting in the charge to halt and await the umpire's decision, but excited horsemen are difficult people to stop: it is a pity, however, that discipline is at such a discount on these occasions. The only thing remaining to be described, is the relative positions of the opposing forces in the proximity of Attock. There are two spurs, 500 yards apart, running south east and S.S.E. from the fort. On the former, or highest of which, is Sir Charles Brownlow's Brigade, the 39th Foot, Guide Infantry, and 23rd Pioneers, and a Mountain Battery, all just topping the crest; and on the latter is Colonel Hume's Brigade (defenders), consisting of two companies of the 36th Foot, the 12th K. I. G. Native Infantry, the 15th Sikhs, and a Mountain Battery, formed in the order named from left to right, with a couple of companies of the 15th Sikhs between the whole and Fort Attock, from which latter place the heavy guns in position, although somewhat lower than the hill occupied by Genl. Brownlow, are not to be altogether ignored. In Attock itself is the usual garrison of 200 men and a garrison battery and the 9th Bengal Cavalry, which have been boxed up there, are prepared to act on foot or mounted as occasion requires.

To-morrow must see the end of the manœuvres in this part of the country, for the simple reason that the supplies collected about here for the occasion will not last, and the troops will be obliged to clear out and return to their muttons on the grand trunk road. But by 2 P.M. it ought to be pretty clear whether General Tombs can do much more, or whether his opponent is master of the situation. Lord Napier almost decided to-day that things had sufficiently developed themselves. All will be glad to return to standing camps for a day or so. On the 5th the Lieutenant-Governor's Durbar comes off. There will be one more set of big manœuvres and a march past on the 11th February, after which the Commissariat runs dry, which means a general break up.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 3RD FEBRUARY.

The delightful weather we have experienced during the last month has been the means of making everybody feel comfortable. A clear blue sky, a sharp breeze from the north-west, and distinct view of the "hills" in the distance covered with snow, these are a few of the enjoyments with which we have been lately treated.

There is nothing but drill, eternal drill. Field days, sham fights, extraordinary evolutions connected with the new exercise, together with the continual blowing of the Highland pipers, are among the views to be encountered daily in the maidan. Major-General Tytler is of opinion that the soldier is more benefited by learning his drill, and thus obtaining healthy exercise than by lolling about his barrack-room all day and I quite agree with him. Lord Napier is expected here about the end of the month, and his Lordship will then review the whole of the troops in this garrison. The 1-11th Foot arrived here by rail on Sunday morning last, and will remain under canvas till the review has taken place, after which they will proceed to Sobata. They look as if they very much required a hill station. Fever has been very busy with the corps during their sojourn at Morar. In consequence of this addition to our large congregation, the Church was crowded on Sunday, a part of the Regiment having to be placed in the officers' seats. It being collection Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Rattan, at the conclusion of his discourse, alluded to the low state of the Church funds, and hinted that unless the aristocratic portion of his flock were more liberal, he should be compelled to send the plates among the soldiers, a practice which has hitherto not been introduced. The station is rather dull at present, but there are better days in store for us. The 11th Hussars will soon treat us to one of their delightful theatrical performances, in which they so excel, and the 72nd Highlanders will soon put in an appearance. The Garrison sports are to take place to-day and to-morrow; the programme offers a good sort. The chief attraction will be the competition in dancing the Highland Fling; you shall hear all about it in my next.

THE JURORS' LIST AND MR. PURVIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the local para. in your issue of date, I find the list in the Sheriff's Office is correct. The mistake appears to have been made by Mr. Justice Bayley.—Yours &c.

Bombay, 6th February. GEO. R. PURVIS.

BOMBAY.

A Dispensary at Koth.—We observe that a dispensary is shortly to be opened at Koth.

Salt Department.—The head of the Salt Department has resolved to open salt warehouses at Pardee, Chowraseer, and Bulsar.

The Bombay University.—The First Examination in Arts will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday the 14th April.

Poona.—Mr. G. Ayerst, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Flogged.—Luxmon Vittoba, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive ten stripes, for stealing two pieces of clothing, the property of one Domingo Cosma.

High Court.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sunud to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, solicitor, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the High Court, Appellate Side.

The Registration Departmental Examination.—Fifty-eight persons have passed the Registration Departmental Examination which was held in the several districts in November last.

The Revenue Survey Department.—Mr. N. B. Beyts, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, who is now in England, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

Examination for the Offices of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel.—The Judges of the High Court have admitted twenty-nine candidates to the examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel of the High Court. Of the candidates, 21 are Hindoos, 6 are Parsees, and 2 are Christians.

Bombay City Mission.—The annual meeting of the Bombay City Mission will be held to-day in the Durbar Room, Town Hall at 5 o'clock. The report of the general work of the Society and of the refuge for poor children will be submitted. It is hoped that many of the friends of the Mission will attend.

The Bombay Exhibition.—We are glad to notice that the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway notifies that return tickets issued on and after the 13th instant from all stations to Bombay will be available for fourteen days, thus affording encouragement to people up-country to visit the Exhibition.

New Pleaders.—The High Court Judges have issued sunuds to Messrs. Ghanasham Nilkanth and Gopinath Sadashivjee, vakeels of the High Court, authorising the first to practise in the districts of Poona, Tanna, and Rutnagherry, and the second in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Canara and Rutnagherry.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the whole of the population of Baroda is sorry for the severe measures adopted by H. H. Mulharao against Hurriba Dada, in confiscating his property without making any enquiries into the charge or charges preferred against him by the brothers-in-law of the Maharajah.

Bombay Yacht Club.—An advertisement in another column notifies to members of the Club that invitation cards for the opening cruise of this season will be issued on application up to one o'clock to-day, but not later. Those who have received invitations are requested to send a reply not later than ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon, to allow of arrangements being completed.

Educational.—From a list of Educational Officers issued by Government, we observe that there are two officers in the first grade, getting from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,500 per month; two in the second grade, getting from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250; six in the third grade, getting from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000; and five in the fourth grade, drawing from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th January 1873, Rs. 82,37,641; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 81,871; new coin paid during the week Rs. 8,040; total balance, Rs. 83,11,472. There are in addition 2,23,422 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March	.....	Allemand	.....
Potpourri	.....	Semiramide	..... Rossini.
Waltz	.....	Martha	..... Reinholt.
Overture and Romance		Ishmael	..... Mercadante.
Mazurka	.....	Victoria	..... Gurtner.
Polka	.....	Marguerite	..... Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. Anstey's Complaint.—Yesterday forenoon as Mr. Anstey tried to enter the room in which Mr. Justice Gibbs was sitting to dispose of chambers business, he found the entrance blocked by attorneys' clerks and other persons. It was with some difficulty he could enter without touching the crowd of lookers-on; and he then complained to his Lordship of the circumstance with some excitement in his manner. He mentioned that the Chief Justice had passed an order that the way into the chambers was to be kept clear of the tag-rag and bob-tail in the shape of lawyers' clerks and others who infested the place; and yet that the Sheriff's peons never carried the order into effect. His Lordship directed that the Sheriff's peons should see that the entrance was always kept clear.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 4th February, was 395, being 19 less than in the preceding week, 3 less than the total of the week ending 6th February 1872, and 44 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 240 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total births ex. of still-born.
Colaba	16,601	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	9	10
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	14	15
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	2
Market	43,169	1	11	1	2	2	...	...	20	27
Mandvee	35,100	2	16	...	...	3	...	...	26	8
Chakla	36,748	1	7	...	2	4	1	...	18	11
Oomburkare	49,573	...	19	...	3	6	1	...	37	18
Dongree	25,556	...	10	3	2	...	2	1	19	8
Bhobeetulao	37,91	2	9	5	1	...	1	...	21	17
Phanswaree	20,760	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	14	3
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	14	...	2	1	2	...	25	10
Khaxtulao	25,628	...	4	...	1	5	1	...	33	11
Koombarwara	27,594	3	9	...	3	2	1	...	23	15
Khetwaree	21,234	1	3	...	4	...	1	...	12	11
Girgaum	24,817	2	6	...	2	1	3	...	15	9
Chopatee	7,531	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
Mahaluxmee	4,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mazagon	20,973	3	3	...	2	6	2	...	19	5
Tarwaree	10,083	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Kamat. & Byc.	75,025	3	9	...	2	3	6	2	38	23
Parell	13,733	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	5	6
Sewree	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Seo	11,572	8	...	...	2	1	1	1	15	4
Mahim	14,310	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Wo lee	10, 42	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	2
Water Division	22,953	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Non- esident & unknown	.....	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	13	...
Bombay	644,405	34	146	10	28	43	37	4	395	240
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		20	120	12	34	42	45	3	351	139

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. usSystem.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including other diseases.)	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	9	1	...	...	1	...	17	13
Brahman	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	8	6
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
Hindoo of other Caste	20	83	5	16	17	12	1	191	117
Hindoo Out-caste	8	...	...	4	3	4	...	23	17
Moosulman	4	32	...	4	18	6	...	38	41
Parsee	1	2	...	2	...	5	1	24	25
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	7	5	2	2	1	6	1	28	6
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
European	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	6	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total	34	146	10	28	43	37	2	395	240
Corresponding week '72	30	136	9	35	25	53	3	398	237

HIGH COURT.—7TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

LONG CAUSES.

637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chagonlall Hurjeewundass v. Sewa Ramjee.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondass Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—M. H. Khan.

830-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

821-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Mherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sulliman v. Bai Bayabai, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leaths and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabibee, widow, and others—Venayekrow.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Coverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

LONG CAUSES.

542-70—Jefferson & Payne—Jairaz Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Carry and others—Dallas and Lynch. Part heard.

154-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Aga Hajee Mahomed, &c., v. Vussonjee Runchordass—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and C. Tyabjee.

278-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Narayen Suntojee v. Chumajee Shewram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

284-71—Jefferson and Payne—John Campbell and another v. Gunesh Hurry—No appearance.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldas Chugondas v. Nurotumdas Jathabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

288-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mona Hirjee v. Jaitha Jairam and others.

301-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdman Poonsey and another v. The G. I. P. R. Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State, &c., v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

334-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v. Khimjee Canjee and another—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Ruston, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with 11 deck passengers.

The s. s. Oosun, 162 tons, nacoda, arrived on the 5th instant from Cutch with a general cargo and 97 deck passengers.

The brig Veera Lutchmy, 51 tons, A. P. Marks, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

The brig Mahomed Ally Cader Bux, 66 tons, nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cochin (January 15th) with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

The ship Ellen Bates, 1,015 tons, Captain J. W. Jones, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta (9th January) with a cargo of 12,233 bags rice 1,896 packages gunnies and gunny bags, 236 bags and one jar sugar, 505 bales jute, 5 cases fishmaws, 7 cases sundries, and 1 package bedding. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	February	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
6 58 m	1 6	Friday 7	1 32 m	0 7
9 3 a	3 7		4 45 a	5 5
8 20 m	1 6	Saturday 8	2 59 m	0 8
10 1 a	4 3		2 51 a	4 9
9- 24 m	1 10	Sunday 9	4 2 m	1 3
10 41 a	4 10		3 44 a	5 1
10 13 m	2 4	Monday..... 10	4 46 m	1 11
11 15 a	5 2		4 26 a	5 4
10 54 m	2 10	Tuesday..... 11	5 20 m	2 6
11 44 a	5 5		5 4 a	5 7
11 30 m	3 5	Wednesday ... 12	5 51 m	3 2
.....	.....		5 37 a	5 9
0 10 m	5 10	Thursday 13	6 16 m	3 9
7 47 a	3 10		6 8 a	5 10

Moon—Full, 12th, 4 h 23m. P.M.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by the officiating Cotton Commissioner we see that during the weeks ending 18th and 25th January, 1,21,563½ cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land, 4,372½ cwts. by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 1,01,716¼ cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, 14,946 cwts. by the East India Railway, and 5⅛ by the Madras Railway. From another statement we see that during the weeks ending 24th and 31st January, 34,750 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water, 1,354 cwts. from the Persian Gulf, 135 cwts. from the Madras Presidency, 196 cwts. from the province of Sind, 3,316 cwts. from Cutch, 22,334 cwts. from the British Concan, and 7,365 cwts. from British Guzerat.

Wooden Railroads.—The wooden railroads in the vicinity of Quebec have attracted some attention. It appears that there are now a hundred miles in operation. The gauge is 4ft. 8½in. The running time is about 16 miles per hour, but trains have been run at the rate of 35 miles per hour. The rails are made of maple, 4in. by 7in., set up edgewise, and notched into the cross ties 4in. deep, and held by two wedges down in the notch on the outside of the rail. The ties are 8in. thick, and laid 20in. apart. The cars have four wheels, and some of the engines weigh 30 tons. In frosty weather the driving wheels have been set adrift on the metal rails, but no considerable difficulty is experienced from this cause. The rails will last from two to four years, according to the quality of the timber and the amount of the traffic. The cost of such roads is from dirs. 4,000 to dirs. 7,000 per mile. They seem to be very well adapted for light traffic, and as soon as the business of such lines may require it, metal rails may be substituted for wood without any change in the equipment.—*Times.*

A SUIT FOR CALLS.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, V. BAPOOJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Justice Green delivered the following judgment in the case on the 23rd ultimo:—

His Lordship said—The plaintiffs in this suit seek to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,600 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1870 till payment, being the amount alleged to be due by the defendant under an order dated the 26th day of January 1871 of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in the course of the winding up by that Court of the plaintiffs' Bank. The defendant has denied that he was ever an allottee shareholder or contributory of the plaintiffs' bank, and the following issues were settled—Whether the defendant is one of the contributories of the plaintiffs' bank as in the plaint alleged; and 2, whether the defendant is indebted to the plaintiffs as in the plaint alleged. The plaintiffs, in support of their case, have put in evidence a printed form of application for shares in a company called the London and Bombay Bank, and General Financial, and Insurance Agency Corporation, Limited, which after its formation was amalgamated with another Company and as reconstituted became the plaintiffs' bank. This application bears date the 13th September 1864, and purports to be signed "Bapoojee Dinshaw, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort." They have also put in evidence the memorandum and articles of association of the said London and Bombay Bank, both of which purport to be signed by (amongst other persons) one "Bapoojee Dinshaw, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay." One Cassinath Dhackjee, a managing clerk of Mr. Khunderow Morojee, the solicitor, states that in his belief these signatures were made by the defendant. His knowledge of the defendant's handwriting was derived from his having in 1857 and 1858 been employed in the Secretariat, and in this employment he had, as examiner, frequent occasion to see the handwriting of the defendant, who was a section writer employed in the same office. The defendant, on the other hand, denies on oath that any of the signatures above mentioned were made by him. The same witness, Cassinath Dhackjee, was deputy accountant in 1864 of the East India Banking and Trading Company, by which the London and Bombay Bank was promoted or helped into an unhappy existence, and states that on one or two occasions in that year he remembers to have seen defendant in the office of the East India Banking and Trading Company among a crowd of persons who came to get printed forms of applications for shares in the London and Bombay Bank, and that the printed form put in was, he believes, one of those which had been issued by the East India Banking and Trading Company. Balcrustna Bapoojee (who is clerk to Mr. Hawkins, attorney in Bombay of the liquidators of the plaintiffs' bank, and who was clerk of the plaintiffs' bank before it went into liquidation) states that he has known defendant for about seven years, and that he remembers the defendant coming to the office of the Bank in 1866 and making inquiries of the witness as to the position and state of the Bank; that in September 1871 and shortly after the decision of this Court in the suit brought by the Bank against Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, he remembers the defendant coming to him (the witness) at the office of the liquidators and saying he (the defendant) wanted to settle his liability, and that he (the defendant) was supplied by the witness with a form of affidavit to be made before any proposals for a compromise could be entertained. Mr. Hawkins states that in September 1871 and after the decision in Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee's case, he remembers to have seen the defendant in the office of the liquidators speaking to the witness Balcrustna Bapoojee, but that he (Mr. Hawkins) did not then or till November last speak to the defendant, but that the fact of having seen the defendant in the office was fixed in his recollection by one Manockjee Bomanjee having told him that the defendant was cracked. The defendant, on the other hand, denies that he was ever in the office of the Bank till November last. He admits that he did apply for shares in the London and Bombay Bank by a written letter however, and not a printed form, but that no shares were allotted to him, and he admits that from 1855 to 1859 he did live in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, but says that in 1864 he was living in Barber Lane, which, however, is about 100 or 200 yards from Cowasjee Patell Street. He appears to have had inspection since the institution of the suit of the signatures alleged to be his, and on the occasion of such inspection the witness Balcrustna Bapoojee states that the defendant did not deny or admit those signatures to be his, but observed "It is similar to

NERBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 4TH JANUARY 1873.

FIRST RACE.—The Borderers' Cup. Value Rs. 325. Presented by the Officers of "The King's Own Borderers." For all horses that have run in the meeting "Give and Take." Distance 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 50.

Mr. Brereton's c. w. g. Pretender, 11st. Mr. Mulcahy 1
Captain Crarcroft's br. s. h. Electricity, 9st. 11lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Hogarth's br. w. m. New Broom, 10st. 8lbs., Mr. Welch ... 3
Mr. Brereton's b. w. g. Crusader (late Pretender), 11st., Owner. 0
Mr. Hogarth's c. c. b. g. Connaught Ranger (late Tonse), 9st. 12lbs., Mr. Browne 0

The five horses had an excellent start, New Broom and Crusader being hot favourities. The Ranger also was much sought after. He led in most dashing style for the first mile, his rider holding him hard; but in the second round he broke his curb chain and ran off the course, at the same place as on the previous day, and was pulled up with difficulty. New Broom and Crusader evidently had their orders to wait on each other; for their riders were so taken up with themselves, that they lost sight of everything else in the race, and allowed the other two horses to get so far ahead, that they never could have come up with them. Electricity rather forced the pace, but he and Pretender reached the distance neck and neck, when Mr. Mulcahy, who rode right well, sat down and called on the game old horse, who won a most exciting race by a short neck. The winner was objected to by the owner of the second horse, who claimed a cross; but this was over-ruled by the stewards.

Time—4 mins. 17 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Charger Stakes. For all horses regularly ridden on parade. Waiers, 11st. 7lbs., Arabs 9st. 7lbs. Distance, ½ mile. Rs. 75 from the fund.

Captain Stevens' b. w. m. Delta, 11st. 7lbs., Captain Cracroft... 1
Mr. Welch's g. a. gal. Grey Jacket, 9st. 7lbs., Owner 2

A good start. The first quarter mile the pace was very hot, and they entered the straight together; but Delta had it all her own way, and won by half a length hard held.

Time—1 min. 4 secs.

THIRD RACE.—A match of Rs. 300. P. P. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Moore's c. p. Sweetie, 10st. 1lb., Mr. Brereton 1
Mr. Hogarth's b. c. b. m. Primrose, 9st. 12lbs., Mr. Browne ... 2

This was the first time during the meeting that Primrose was ever made to gallop. She was the favourite, but supposed to be rather amiss. A good start was followed by an exciting race, ending in a victory, for Sweetie, through the excellent riding of Mr. Brereton.

Time—1 min. 4 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hurdle Race. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Distance ½ mile, over 8 flights of hurdles. C. W. over 10st. 7lbs.

Mr. Welch's The Garçon, 10st. 7lbs., Owner 1
Mr. Leith Ross's The Laird, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Brereton 2
Mr. Moore's Harlequin, 11st. 7lb., Owner 3

The Garron came over the lot, but slowly, and not in her usual hunting style. Harlequin took his first hurdle in good form, and then bolted off the course. Mr. Brereton got The Laird well over two flights, when he followed Harlequin's example, thus leaving The Garron to finish alone.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ladies' Bracelet. For all horses nominated by ladies. Furlong heats.

1st Heat.

Mrs. Fraser's Actress, Mr. Brereton 1
Mrs. Ramsay's Shinty, Owner 2
Mrs. Maclean's Mephistopheles, Owner 3
Mrs. Shipton's The Garron, Captain Cracroft 0
Mrs. Deprez's Primrose, Mr. Welch 0

2nd Heat.

Mrs. Stevens's Connaught Ranger, Mr. Browne 1
Mrs. Walker's Mary, Owner 2
Mrs. Harrison's Pretender, Mr. Brereton 3

Actress easily won the first heat, and the Ranger as easily the second; and still more easily the latter defeated the former in the final heat.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1873.

FIRST RACE.—The Hoax. For all Country-bred Hacks. Rs. 25 from the fund. C. W. over 9st. 7lbs. R. C.

Mr. Nilmadoo's Kangaroo, 9st. 7lbs., O'Connor 1
Mr. Albert's Lady Bird, Owner 2

Lady Bird led for half a mile, then Kangaroo came quickly up the hill, and eventually won by a couple of lengths.

Time—2 mins. 30 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Khundwa Cup. Rs. 250 from the fund; added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 10 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone. Previous winners, once 7lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener 14lbs. extra. Winners of the Derby, "Seths' Cup" or "Desert Stakes," 5lbs., and of any two races in the meeting, 10lbs. extra. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Brereton's b. w. g. Crusader (late Pretender), 12st. 8lbs., Owner 1
Captain Crarcroft's b. a. h. Electricity, 10st., 6lbs., Owner, 2
Mr. Brereton's c. w. g. Pretender, 12st 8lbs., Mr. Mulcahy. 3
Mr. Hogarth's c. c.b.g. Connaught Ranger (late Tonse) scratched.

Again Electricity made the running, Pretender sticking close to him. But Crusader was not to be caught napping this time, for in the second mile he came to the front, and, cracking on the pace, won by two lengths. Second mile in even time. This race was some 6 seconds quicker than the "Borderers' Cup."

Time—4 mins. 12 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Pony Handicap. Rs. 75 from the fund. For all ponies. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Moore's c. p. Sweetie, 9st. 7lbs., Mr. Brereton ... 1
Mr. Hogarth's b. c. b. m. Primrose, 9st., Owner 2

The first part of the race was very slow, but ascending the hill Mr. Brereton pushed along, and eventually beat the mare by about a length.

Time—2 mins. 6 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stewards' Handicap. Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

Mr. Hogarth's c. c. b. g. Connaught Ranger (late Tonse), 10st. 8lbs., Mr. Welch 1
Mr. Calder's bl. w. m. Lynette 10st., Capt. Cracroft 2
Mr. Jackson's c. h. Tophi, 8st. 5lbs. Mr. Brereton 3

Pretender and Delta scratched. The Ranger had it all his own way from the start, and evidently had his master on him this time, for he ran true as an arrow, and never once attempted to bolt. Lynette ran well up, a good second.

Time—56 secs.

The Consolation Stakes, value Rs. 100 from the fund, was not run for. Lynette would have walked over, but for that the added money would not have been given. A good and very fair course of about 1½ mile had been marked out; but neither the "Galloway Steeple-chase" nor the "Steeple-chase" for all horses filled. The former had Rs. 100, and the latter Rs. 150 from the fund. The flat course is only a mile round, and has so many sharp turns, that the horses have to be pulled almost into a canter to get round at all; so *that* may account for the time of the races appearing so very slow. The only race done in good time was the half mile, by the Ranger, and this probably was because in this race they avoided the last steep hill, which took it out of all the horses. The bands of the King's Own Borderers and the 21st Madras Native Infantry played on the course on alternate days. The attendance was large, and the weather all that could be wished.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(*Times*, JAN. 10.)

It is with regret we announce the death of the Emperor Napoleon yesterday. Although the state of the illustrious patient's general health and the critical nature of the operation performed on him naturally excited uneasiness as to the ultimate result, yet there was little apprehension of immediate danger. Indeed he had slept so soundly through the night and awakened comparatively so strong in the early morning that it had been decided to undertake a further operation at noon. He sank, however, suddenly, and in a very short time all was over.

In the singular career of the late Emperor, as in that of most remarkable men, there are breaks which divide it into distinct periods, without injuring the general dramatic unity. He was born seemingly to greatness. Apparently it threatened to elude him. He struggled after it in the face of adverse circumstances from the time he attained to years of discretion. He partly achieved it, partly had it thrust upon him, and after a success which should have satisfied his wildest dreams, he ended his active life an exile as had begun it. It would not be enough to say that Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was born in the purple. His cradle was at the Tuileries Palace, in the closest vicinity to the Throne. He was the youngest son of Louis, King of Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, the Empress Josephine's daughter. His father was Napoleon's third brother; but the descendants of Joseph were excluded from the succession by their sex, and those of Lucien by the disfavour under which that stern Republican had fallen; so that, at the date of Louis Napoleon's brith, the 20th of April, 1808, the heir-apparent was sought among the scions of the younger branch. Whether, in the event of the Emperor's dying without a son, preference would have been given to Louis Napoleon over his elder brother Napoleon Louis, and what reasons might have determined such a choice, it would now be useless to inquire. Suffice it to know that the Emperor evinced a strong predilection in favour of this younger son of his step-daughter, Hortense. "His name," we are told, "was written down at the head of the family register of the Napoleon dynasty." His baptism was put off for more than two years and a half, till the 10th of November, 1810, when the Emperor and his newly-married Empress, Maria Louisa, soon to be a mother, held him at the font; and although the birth of the King of Rome, five months later, disappointed the hopes of his immediate succession, the infant of Hortense still held for seven years a most important position in his uncle's household, and was treated with all the honours due to an heir presumptive. He was seven years old when he stood by his uncle's side at the great gathering on the Champ de Mai during the Hundred Days, and, after Waterloo, he clung to his uncle's knees when the Emperor left La Malmaison, struggling against separation, as if instinct had told him that with the Emperor his own fortunes and those of the House were overshadowed.

The young Prince, reduced, with his mother, to a private station, spent eight years then at the Augsburg Gymnasium; then six more as a student, under domestic tutors at the Castle of Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, became proficient in history and mathematics, skilful in fencing, horsemanship, and swimming, and curious about military affairs; joining the ranks of the Swiss Militia, and making the acquaintance of the Federal General Dufour. Next to the pale reminiscences of Court pageantries in his early childhood, nothing, perhaps, so powerfully contributed to form the character of the future Emperor as the influence of the mother in whose house he grew up as an only child. The marriage of Hortense with Louis Bonaparte was, by his confession, "forced and ill-assorted." Seven months before the birth of their third son the Royal couple parted never to be reunited. It was not without contention that the ex-King of Holland, now Duke of Saint Leu, made good his claims to his elder son, leaving the younger in the undisputed possession of the mother. Charmed as she seemed with her retirement at Arenenberg, Hortense, however, not unfrequently spent the winter in Italy, chiefly at Rome. It was not under the ascendancy of such a mother that the aspiring youth could learn resignation to a humble lot. Louis Napoleon was taught to look for a change with as full a confidence as he would expect daylight at the close of the natural period of darkness. It little mattered when, where, or by what means the turn in his fortunes might come. Enough that an opening would be made. The Man was there,—he would not have to wait long for the Hour.

The July Revolution in Paris was hailed as the dawn, but it was only a momentary and deceitful twilight. The Prince's advances met with no favour from the men at the head of the movement in France, but a chance soon offered itself in Italy. The outbreak in the Roman States in February, 1831, found both the sons of Hortense in arms under the Italian tricolour. There was a bloodless campaign—a mere promenade under Seroguani from Foligno to Otricoli; then a journey to Forli, where the elder brother died of the measles on the 17th of March. Louis Napoleon, attacked by the same complaint at Ancona, was tended by his mother, smuggled away to Marseilles and Paris, and hence, after vain endeavours to obtain a resting place, conveyed, a convalescent, to Arenenberg. On the downfall of the Italian cause, the Prince was seized with enthusiasm for Polish independence. He travelled through Germany on his way to Warsaw, but the tidings of the final catastrophe met him in Saxony, and for four years, from 1832 to 1836, he was forced back to his life of expectant leisure on the Bodensee. While, in all probability, the future candidate for power, at this early stage of his career, sought only for distinction as a soldier and a patriot, more than one short cut to fortune seemed to present itself to him. At Foligno and Forli he was emphatically hailed as "the Prince:" Polish Generals tempted him with the proffered command of their legions; at the London Conference his name, it is said, was brought forward as a candidate for Belgian Royalty, and he was even, it would be difficult to say with what truth, put down among the suitors for the hand of Maria da Gloria of Portugal. Any ambitious views of that nature he, however, invariably disclaimed. To struggling nations he would only bring a volunteer's sword; and as to France, "the hope to be able to serve her as a citizen and soldier was in his eyes worth more than all the thrones in the world."

His destination to France, however, was stimulated by other considerations than those of disinterested patriotism. The Duke of Reichstadt had died at Schonbrunn, and the Prince was now the acknowledged head of the Napoleon dynasty. Notwithstanding the greatest dissimilarity of mind and heart, his intense admiration for his uncle led him to a strange identification of himself with the great conqueror. His landing at Cannes, and "the flight of the Imperial Eagle from steeple to steeple, till it folded its wings on the towers of Notre Dame," were, he thought, feats only to be tried again to meet with the same success. Nor was he altogether out of his reckoning. From 1831 to 1848 Bonapartism in France had made common cause with Republicanism. The First Empire, it was argued, had been an era of war and despotism; but it had peace and freedom in reserve. There was no limit to which "Napoleonic ideas" could not be stretched; no degree of perfectibility incompatible with their full development. Of these ideas the young enthusiast at Arenenberg made himself the high priest and interpreter with an earnestness of faith of which he was, possibly, the first dupe. Those ideas, it must be borne in mind, were not altogether peculiar to the Prince. They were the great delusion of the age. The memory of the First Napoleon was no sooner released from the pressure under which the senseless reaction of the Bourbons vainly attempted to hold it than it was idealized into a myth. Napoleon was no longer the man of the *Dix-huit Brumaire*, of the *Levée en masse*. What men remembered of him were the Code Civil, the Alpine roads, the Legion of Honour. His name was, above all things, associated with the liberal Act *Additionnel* of 1815. He was the man with whose good intentions the courtyard of the villa at Longwood was paved. It was from this Prometheus bound that the young Pretender professed to hold his commission. He came to repair and to fulfil; he stood forth as the redeemer of the great man's dying pledges, the executor of his last will and testament. Louis Philippe, who dreaded the Pretender and honoured him with the crown of proscription, was all the time playing into his hands. From beginning to end the July Monarchy laboured at the apotheosis of Imperialism. Aware of the nature of the people's complaint, their rulers hoped to overcome it by ministering to it homeopathically. They inoculated the virus already creeping in the nation's veins. From the restoration of the bronze statue on the top of the Vendome column in 1831 to the laying of the granite coffin beneath the dome of the Invalides in 1840, France was being turned into a vast Napoleonic monument. The Press teemed with little else but Napoleonic literature. The attack on the Strasburg barracks in 1836, and the landing at Boulogne in 1840, were only egregious blunders in so far that they took by surprise. There was neither preparation nor opportunity. Nations are not easily roused in cold blood. Popular movements must be in a great measure dependent on time and place. It was not because the Prince had any reason to believe that he would be particularly welcome in Alsace or in Piccardy that he made choice of a city on the Rhine or an export on the Channel. It was because those places happened to be each at a different period nearest at hand—the one nearest to him as he came up from Switzerland, the other opposite to him as he steamed from the English coast. The precedent at Cannes bewildered him. He acted in obedience to what, in his dreams, he took, to that servility of imitation, which, as may be seen in the sequel, marred not less than it made him. Strasburg and Boulogne were in every respect poor parodies of the Return from Elba. They were also clearly a rehearsal of the *coup d'etat* on a small scale. In 1836 and in 1840 Louis Napoleon had forgotten all his disclaimers of 1831. He no longer aspired to the glory of a mere French citizen and soldier of France. He was already a full-grown Cæsar, not with the tricolour merely, but with the crown, sceptre, and eagle. His notions about the sovereignty of the people were sufficiently plain and consistent. The people were to be free—free to choose him. At Strasburg and Boulogne he evidently took the nation's consent for granted. His appeal was to the soldiers; his faith was in them. Had the barracks realized his expectation, had his cry "*Vive l'Empereur*" found an echo in the ranks, the *plébiscite* would have followed as a matter of course.

Those miserable failures at Strasburg and Boulogne darkened the prospects of Bonapartism apparently for ever. They deprived the Pretender of all initiative in revolutionary movements. Henceforth the Prince would have to watch the tide. The quarry might be his yet, but only when others had struck it down for him. Those very failures, however, were instrumental in revealing no less than in forming his character. Placed in the power of his enemies, after Strasburg, from the 30th of October to the 21st of November, 1836, and after Boulogne, from the 6th of August, 1840, to the 25th of May, 1846, he gave proof of fortitude and dignity. In his intercourse with his captors, judges, and gaolers, he managed to have himself treated as a Monarch, though a vanquished one. He repaid Swiss hospitality by a spontaneous departure from Arenenberg in August, 1838, when the gallant Confederacy professed its readiness to run the risk of a quarrel with France for his sake. Neither his six years' confinement in a State fortress—his "course of studies at the University of Ham," as he termed it, nor the two distinct periods of his not ungenial exile in London—1838 to 1840, and 1846 to 1848, were lost upon him. Amid the gloom of a captive's life, as among the dissipations of a small if not quite select society, the activity of his mind was uncommon. He studied England; he conceived for this country that quiet but steady attachment which seldom fails to spring up in the heart of those who spend a summer and winter among us. Among the French the Prince generally sought tools and accomplices; of the English he made friends and companions. He was stanch rather than choice in his connexions. The consciousness of the loftiness of his ends rendered him indifferent to the lowness of his means. The best instrument in the schemer's hand was the most passive, hence, if necessary, the most unscrupulous. High knowledge of men seldom failed him, and commensurate with his knowledge was his indulgence to their foibles, and his sympathy with their moods. He accepted devotion with all its burdens and drawbacks. He was a friend *a toute épreuve*. A partisan might have to be disavowed, but no one was ever sacrified; nor was the least act of kindness shown to the Pretender in adversity ever forgotten by the Sovereign in his prosperity.

Eighteen hundred and forty-eight came. The faint-heartedness of a King and the infatuation of a Minister left France to her own mastery. A handful of dreamers and schemers pulled down the whole social edifice. From February to June of that year the disorganisation, though less violent and bloody, was far more thorough than that during the worst period of the Reign of Terror. In an evil day France had been taken by surprise. On the morrow she was appalled at the results of her own supineness and improvidence. On the third day she was anxious for reaction, on the look-out for a man who could save society. That task was morally fulfilled by Lamartine with a happy phrase; materially by Cavaignac with an awful mas-acre. By biding his time Louis Napoleon reaped the benefit both of the poet's and of the soldier's work. In February he made a tender of his services; but in April and in June he still declined the seats which were offered him in the Assembly. On the memorable 10th of April, as the world remembers, Prince Louis Napoleon was still doing duty as special constable in King-street, St. James's. He "wished to undeceive those who charged him with ambition," but he "would know how to fulfil any duty which the people might lay upon him." He stood on the 15th of June; ten days later the revolution was crushed. On the 26th of September he crossed the Channel and made his first appearance in the Assembly. Clear as the ground was before him, actively as his friends exerted themselves in his behalf, he still felt his way cautiously, almost timidly. Republicanism was in the mouth of all; monarchic restoration in the hearts of most men. Lamartine, Cavaignac, any of the so-called Republicans *du lendemain*, would keep the seat warm for a Prince either of the elder or of the younger Bourbon branch; but Louis Napoleon, if he took it, would be sure to keep it for himself. Hence there was, doubtless, considerable mistrust of and ill will towards him. Aware of this feeling, and with but little confidence in his debating powers, the Pretender limited himself to a defensive policy in the Assembly. His rare attempts to speak were neither brilliant nor successful. He sat down unmoved, in sullen, silent discomfiture, trusting to the *prestige* of his uncle's name to plead his cause among the people. Whether dictated by choice or necessity, his course was the wisest. On the 10th of December, 1848, Cavaignac had a million and a half of the people's votes for the Presidency of the Republic. Prince Napoleon had above six millions. Upon that vote the supreme power of the Pretender could have been legally and peacefully founded for ever. Up to the close of the year 1848 no good whatever was known about the newly-elected President. Ridicule is apt to kill the most honourable names in France, and the Prince's name was only associated with the farces of Strasburg and Boulogne. The vast majority of the national representation, the whole wealth and worth of the country, were dead against him; yet the mass of the people had, with very little solicitation and hardly any exertion on his part, pronounced for him. Henceforth the President had possession—nine-tenths of the law—on his side.

For the best part of the next two years the President and the still hostile Assembly were busy with the task of killing the dead. Republicanism had no friends, and no quarter was to be given to it. All efforts were turned to the re-establishment of that compact, centralized administration which, in normal times, constitutes the strength and pride of France. The sword of the State was being tempered; no matter who might be destined to wield it, every one was interested in the keenness of its edge and the sharpness of its point. In the meanwhile, however, its hilt was in the President's hand and every repressive measure tightened his grasp upon it. Louis Napoleon was sure that the "union of the two powers—legislative and executive—was indispensable to the tranquility of the country." The Assembly perceived, too late, that the President was bringing his theory into practice. They strove to limit his powers, to circumscribe his influence; they attempted to curtail his expenditure; they set up a permanent committee; they proposed to take from him the command-in-chief of the Army, and to invest it with the President of the Assembly. Goaded into action by imminent danger, the so-called "old parties"—Bourbonists and Orleanists—were accused of a design to hasten a Restoration, which, if not absolutely impossible, was, at least, premature. In their visits to Claremont after Louis Philipe's death, and to Wiesbaden at the time of the Comte de Chambord's stay in that place, the friends of the exiled Princes were supposed to be negotiating a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family—a negotiation which remains unfinished to the present time. Changarnier, the General in command of the Army of Paris and of the National Guard of the Seine, was pointed out as the French Monk who was to enable the legitimate dynasty to come by its own again. There may have been much or little in these surmises, but Louis Napoleon knew how to make the most of them. The President fought his battles with indifferent success in the Chamber, but his very defeats paved the way for his victories in the country. Nothing could be more daring than his self-assertion; nothing more open than his plans of operation. The Bonapartist conspiracy embodied in the *Societe du Dix Decembre* was carried on with the cards on the table. "In extreme dangers," said the President, "Providence not unfrequently trusts one man with the safety of all." At the reviews of St. Maur and Satory soldiers hailed the President with that cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" to which the garrisons of Strasburg and Boulogne had refused to respond years before.

From the beginning of 1851 everything was being made ready for a final conflict. Early in January Changarnier was removed from his command. In October and November the President laid his ultimatum—first before his Ministers, then before the Assembly. He proposed the repeal of the law of May 31, 1850, by which universal suffrage had been restricted. "That measure," said the President, "was tantamount to the disfranchisement of 3,000,000 electors." Had even the law really had such sweeping effects, the President had but little to fear from an appeal to the people. Had even that law been in force in December 1848, the balance of the votes would still have been decisive in his favour. Nothing, however, but the certainty of an overwhelming majority could allay his apprehensions. To insure it he resolved on the *coup d'etat* of the 2nd of December. He laid a violent hand on his most dreaded opponents. He dispersed the less dangerous. He dissolved the Assembly and the Council of State. He abrogated the law of May 31, and re-established universal suffrage. He then called together the "Comitia of the nation." In the meantime he declared, Paris in a State of Siege; he deluged its streets with blood, he terrorized France by wholesale transportation. He finally asked for a sanction or condemnation of his deed of violence. Seven millions and a half of Frenchmen against little above half a million gave sentence in his favour.

The Second Napoleon had thus his *Deux Decembre*, as the first had his *Dix-huit Brumaire*. The elevation of Louis Napoleon under any circumstances appeared so certain that one is almost tempted to fancy that wanton display of uncalled-for energy to have only been prompted by the nephew's blind obligation to tread in his uncle's footsteps. Every subsequent act of his, at any rate, was sheer repetition. From the 2nd of December, 1851, to the same day and month of the following year, the Imperial Revolution went though the same phases which it exhibited from the 10th of November, 1799, to the 18th of May, 1804; only the more recent catastrophe was limited within a narrower cycle. There was the same impatient stir in the Departments; the same obsequious solicitations of the Senate; the same martial pageantries on the Champ de Mars; the same triumphal progresses of the Cæsar. The Constitution was a paltry copy. The blunders on the coins was identical. Even the fortuitous coincidence of the assassin's dagger and of the infernal machine was not wanting. It was only in the number of votes that the new generation outdid the old.

In the magnitude of the result people easily lost sight of the means by which it had been achieved. The cold shiver which had followed closely upon the revolutionary fever-heat of 1848 had scarcely passed away three years later, and under its fit, men were ready to go any length in the way of reaction. The cry was everywhere for strong Government and, somehow, the *coup d'etat*, whatever might be the grounds of justice or expediency on which it was made to stand, was hailed as evidence of its author's energy, and accepted as a pledge of social security.

(To be continued.)

PAGANINI.

About the age of thirty, at which time, as we shall presently narrate, Paganini became free never again to be bound by any official appointment—the great violinist had exhausted all the possible resources of his instrument. From this time Paganini, incredible as it may appear, seldom, if ever, played except at concerts and rehearsals, and not always even at rehearsals. Mr. Harris, who for twelve months acted as his secretary, and seldom left him, never saw him take his violin from its case. At the hotels where he stopped the sound of his instrument was never heard. He used to say that he had worked enough, and had earned his right to repose; yet, without an effort, he continued to overcome the superhuman difficulties which he himself had created with the same unerring facility, and ever watched by the eager and envious eyes of critics and rivals. In vain! No false intonation, no note out of tune, no failure was ever perceptible. The *Times*' critic, reviewing him in London some years before his death, says his octaves were so true, that they sounded like one note, and the most enormous intervals with triple notes, harmonics and guitar effects, seem to have been invariably taken with the same precision. In the words of a critical judge, M. Fetis, "his hand was a geometrical compass, which divided the finger-board with mathematical precision." There is an amusing story told of an Englishman, who followed him from place to place, to hear him play in private, in the hope of discovering his "secret." At last, after many vain attempts, he managed to get lodged in the next room to the great artist. Looking through the keyhole, he beheld him seated on a sofa, about to take his violin from its case—at last! He raises it to his chin—but the bow?—is left in the case. The left hand merely measures with its enormous wiry fingers a few mechanical intervals, and the instrument is replaced in silence—not even then was a note to be heard! Yet every detail of rehearsal was an anxiety to him, although he gave a prodigious number of concerts, he was always unusually restless and abstracted on the morning of the day on which he had to perform. He would be idle for hours on his sofa—or, at least, he seemed to be idle—perhaps the works were then being wound up before going to rehearsal—he would then before starting take up his violin, examine it carefully, especially the screws, and, having satisfied himself, replace it in its shabby-worn case without striking a note. Then he would sort and arrange the orchestral parts of his solos, and go off to rehearsal. He was very unpunctual, and on one occasion kept the whole band waiting for an hour, and was at last found sheltering from the rain under a colonnade, rather then take a cab. This was in London. At the rehearsal there was always the most intense eagerness on the part of the band to see him play, and when he came to one of his prodigious cadenzas, the musicians would rise in their seats, and lean forward to watch every movement, and follow every sound. Paganini would then just play a few commonplace notes, stop suddenly and, turning round to the band, wave his bow, with a malicious smile, and say, "Et cætera, Messieurs!" If anything went wrong, he got into a paroxysm of fury; but when things went well, he freely showed his satisfaction, and often exclaimed, "Bravissimo sisti virtuosi!" He could be very courteous in his manner, and was not personally unpopular with his fellow-musicians, who stood greatly in awe of him. No one ever saw the principal parts of his solos, as he played by heart, for fear of the music being copied. The rehearsals over, he carried even the orchestral parts away with him. He would then go straight home, take a light meal, throw himself on his bed, and sleep profoundly until his carriage arrived to take him to the concert. His toilet was very simple, and took hardly any time; his coat was buttoned tightly over his chest, and marked the more conspicuously the impossible angles of his figure; his trousers hung loose for trousers of the period; his cravat was tight about his neck. He sweated so profusely over his solos, that he always carried a clean shirt in his violin trunk, and changed his linen once at least during the concert. At concert time he usually seemed in excellent spirits. His first question on arriving was always, "Is there a large audience?" If the room was full, he would say, "Excellent people! good, good!" If by any chance the boxes were empty, he would say, "Some of the effect will be lost." He kept his audience waiting a long time, and he would sometimes say, "I have played better," or "I have played worse," and occasionally his first solo would be more effective than his last. After once or twice trying the music of Kreutzer and Rode in public, he decided never to play any but his own, and said to his secretary, Mr. Harris, "I have my own pecular style; in accordance with this regulate my composition. I had much rather write a piece in which I can trust myself entirely to my own musical impression." "His art," observes M. Fetis, "was an art born with him, the secret of which he has carried to the grave."—*Good Words.*

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